

Doctor Assmuth, from Fordham University, an authority on termites both here and abroad, whose remarks, both scientific and humorous, added a great deal to the interest of this meeting. The possibility that termites have become more noticeable in the past few years as a result of the layman becoming termite-conscious was discussed. It was felt, however, that the general movement of the termites from the tropics to northern climates was due to the fact that the heating of buildings has become so universal thus giving the insects a constant, warm temperature to live and work in. The sudden appearance of termite damage may be due and in most cases is due to several if not many years of infestation. Mr. R. M. Church, Vice-President of the American Wood Preserving Association, spoke of the necessity for making a fence against the termite and in this connection he suggested the use of metal shields to preserve wood in contact with the soil. Treating wood with creasote under pressure is found to be successful in this climate but in the tropics, the heat and torrential rains render even this treatment ineffectual. The Redwood of California is the only wood which has been found to be immune from termite attack. Extensive experiments with various woods are being conducted at Barro Colorado in the Canal Zone.

Mr. Curran spoke of the death of Norman Criddle, for many years an entomologist for the Canadian Government. Mr. Criddle was well known for his manufacture of a poison bait, known as the Criddle Mixture, for the extermination of grasshoppers in Manitoba. Mr. Curran expressed his deep regret at the loss of so fine an entomologist and one who was his personal friend.

ELIZABETH SHERMAN, *Secretary*.

FIVE NEW GENERA OF NEW ZEALAND AND MALAYAN OESTROIDEA

BY CHARLES H. T. TOWNSEND

In Mr. Malloch's Calyptr. Dipt. N. Z. VII and Dipt. Calyptr. Fed. Malay St. III, there are described five forms which are entitled to separate generic recognition, which is accorded in each case below.

Homohexamera gen. nov.

Genotype, *Prothystricia huttoni* Mh.-N. Z.

Belongs in Macromyini and differs from Hexamera BB. (syn. Photohystricia Mh.) by the long and slender proboscis, the haustellum being about as long as head height; and the atrophied palpi, which are reduced to tubercles. The remigium is posteriorly ciliate above, as in Hexamera.

Mallochomacquartia gen. nov.

Genotype, *Macquartia vexata* Hutt.-N. Z.

Belongs in Macquartiini and differs from Macquartia RD. by two ST, MM pair on first segment in both sexes, cheeks about as wide as eye length,

FRS stopping at base of antennae, a low facial carina distinctly present, wider male and narrower female vertex, first antennal joint erect and moderately elongate, and cubitulus V-like.

Named in honor of Mr. Malloch, who has made known a very large number of interesting muscoid and œstroid forms.

Austromacquartia gen. nov.

Genotype, *Macquartia claripennis* Mh.-N. Z.

Belongs in Macquartiini and differs from *Macquartia* RD. by clypeus moderately well sunk, other head characters as in *Mallochomacquartia* except facial carina practically obsolete and parafacialia more narrowed below, MM on first segment in female, abdomen of female broadly ovate, female front tarsi not widened, and 5R petiolate with its stalk in the arcuate line of M1.

Ushizactia gen. nov.

Genotype, *Actia unisetata* Mh.-Malay Pen.

Belongs in Actiini and differs from *Actia* RD. by R5 bristled halfway, R1 with a bristle near middle, last section of C1 over three fourths length of preceding section, no MD on any segments, cheeks scarcely one fifth eye length, third antennal joint of male thickly pubescent and cleft to base, the front ramus nearly equalling the hind one.

Setasiphona gen. nov.

Genotype, *Actia siphonosoma* Mh.-Malay Pen.

Belongs in Siphonini and differs from *Siphona* Meig., by R1 bristled on terminal third, R5 bristled beyond R6, MSS not developed, labella shorter than haustellum, male vertex scarcely one third head width and second arisal joint scarcely twice as long as thick.